# **Comorian languages**

Comorian (Shikomori or Shimasiwa, the "language of islands") is the name given to a group of four Bantu languages spoken in the Comoro Islands, an archipelago in the southwestern Indian Ocean between Mozambique and Madagascar. It is named as one of the official languages of the Union of the Comoros in the Comorian constitution. Shimaore, one of the languages, is spoken on the disputed island of Mayotte, a French department claimed by Comoros. Like Swahili, the Comorian languages are Sabaki languages, part of the Bantu language family. Each island has its own language and the four are conventionally divided into two groups: the eastern group is composed of Shindzuani (spoken on Ndzuani) and Shimaore (Mayotte), while the western group is composed of Shimwali (Mwali) and Shingazija (Ngazidja). Although the languages of different groups are not usually mutually intelligible, only sharing about 80% of their lexicon, there is mutual intelligibility between the languages within each group, suggesting that Shikomori should be considered as a two language groups rather than four distinct languages. [6]

Historically, the language was written in the <u>Ajami script</u>. The <u>French colonial administration</u> introduced the <u>Latin script</u>, of which a modified version was officially decreed in 2009.<sup>[7]</sup> Many Comorians now use the Latin script when writing the Comorian language although the <u>Ajami script</u> is still widely used, especially by women.

It is the language of *Umodja wa Masiwa*, the national anthem.

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# **Phonology**

The consonants and vowels in the Comorian languages:

0								
	norian 							
shikomori/شیکم								
Native to	Comoros and Mayotte							
Region	Throughout Comoros and Mayotte; also in Madagascar and Réunion							
Native speakers	800,000 in Comoros <sup>[1]</sup> and 300,000 in Mayotte <sup>[2][3]</sup> (2011 and 2007)							
Language family	Niger–Congo							
	<ul><li>Atlantic—Congo</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Volta-Congo</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Benue–Congo</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Bantoid</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Southern Bantoid</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Bantu</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Northeast Coast Bantu</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Sabaki</li></ul>							
	<ul><li>Comorian</li></ul>							
Writing system	Arabic Latin							
Officia	l status							
Official language in	<b>Comoros</b>							
Langua	ge codes							
ISO 639-3	Variously:  zdj – Ngazidja dialect  wni – Ndzwani  (Anjouani) dialect  swb – Maore dialect  wlc – Mwali dialect							
Glottolog	como1260 (http://gl ottolog.org/resourc e/languoid/id/como1 260) <sup>[4]</sup>							

	Front	Back			
Close	iĩ	иũ			
Mid	е	0			
Open	a ã				

#### **Consonants**

		Bilabial	Labio- dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palato- alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	voiceless	р			t		t		k	
	voiced	(b)			(d)		d		g	
	implosive	б			ď					
	vl. prenasal	mp			nţ		٩t		ŋk	
	<u>vd.</u> prenasal	(mb)			(nd)		<sup>п</sup> d		ŋg	
	impl. prenasal	™b			nd					
Affricate	voiceless				ts	t͡ʃ				
	voiced				dz	d3				
	<u>vl.</u> prenasal				۳t͡s	۳ŧĴ				
	<u>vd.</u> prenasal				⁵dz	nd3				
Fricative	voiceless		f	θ	S	ſ			х	h
	voiced	β	V	ð	Z	3			γ	
Nasal		m			n			'n		
Approximant		W			I			j		
<u>Tr</u>	<u>ill</u>				r					

The consonants mb, nd, b, d are phonetically recognized as ranging from [ $^mb^{-m}b$ ], [ $^nd^{-n}d$ ], [ $^nd^{-n}d$ ], [ $^nd^{-n}d$ ].

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- 5. Jouni Filip Maho, 2009. New Updated Guthrie List Online (https://web.archive.org/web/2018020 3191542/http://goto.glocalnet.net/mahopapers/nuglonline.pdf)
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# **Further reading**

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### **External links**

Shingazidja (http://www.chez.com/shingazidja/)

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